

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 5.

JASPER, INDIANA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

NO. 3.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT JASPER, DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MAIN AND WEST STREETS.

TERMS—STRICTLY IN ADVANCE:
Single Subscription, for fifty Nos., \$1 50
For six months, 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For space of 10 lines or less, 1 week, \$1 00.
Each subsequent insertion, 25 cts.
Longer advertisements, at same rate. A fraction over even square or squares, counted as a square. These are the terms for transient advertisements; a reasonable deduction will be made to regular advertisers.
Notices of appointment of administrators and legal notices of like character to be paid for in advance.

ANNOUNCING CANDIDATES:
For Township offices, each, \$1 00
For County " " 2 00
For District, Circuit, or State, 5 00

W. C. ADAMS. D. BUETTNER.
ADAMS & BUETTNER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JASPER, DUBOIS CO. IND.

Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts, and also in the Federal Supreme, and all the Courts of the neighboring counties; they will promptly attend to the collection of claims of all kinds in Southern Indiana, entrusted to their care, and will also in connection with reliable Agents at the seat of the United States Government, procure pensions, Land Warrants, and attend to the settlement of all soldiers' claims against the General Government.

George P. Deweese,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ROME, IND.

Will attend the Courts in Perry, Dubois and Crawford counties, and give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
Jan. 23, '61.

JOHN BAKER. A. J. BECKETT.
Vincennes, Ind. Jasper, Ind.
BAKER & BECKETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will practice in the Dubois Circuit and Common Pleas Courts. Particular attention paid to collections. June 20.

J. T. Deweese,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, IND.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in Pike and adjoining counties. Nov. 2.

RUDOLPHUS SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JASPER, INDIANA.

Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him in any of the courts of Dubois county. Office at the corner of McDonald and — streets. mar 12

W. M. DeWolf,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PETERSBURGH, INDIANA.

Will attend all terms of the courts in Dubois county
January 25th 1860-y

SEBASTIAN KUEBLER,
WAGON, COACH, PLOW AND HARROW
MANUFACTURER,

CORNER OF NEWTON & LAWRENCE STREETS,
Jasper, Indiana.

Would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in the best style. Purchasers will do well to call and examine his stock and work, as he is satisfied he can please them.
Blacksmithing and repairing of all kinds attended to promptly. mh7-y

B. BECK,
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
EAST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, JASPER.
WOULD respectfully inform the public that they have a large and splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes on hand, which they will sell as cheap as can be done anywhere, and will warrant all their work. Give us a trial. ROMUALD BECK.

New Hardware
GROCERY STORE
This store is respectfully informed that the public that he has just received a fine assortment of all kinds of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES.
also, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell cheaper than any one in town. Give me a call, at the big brick.
April 10, 1861. JOSEPH EGG.

The Administration and the Negro.
SPEECH OF WM. A. RICHARDSON, OF ILLINOIS, IN THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 8, 1862.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Richardson said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN:—The annual message recently sent to this House by the President of the United States, is the most remarkable of any that has ever been delivered to Congress. It is remarkable for what it says, and it is still more remarkable for what it omits to say. One half of the twenty-one pages which it covers is devoted to negroes. No page, no sentence, no line, no word, is given to lead, or even to mention, the bravery, the gallantry, or even the good conduct of our soldiers in the various bloody battles which have been fought. No sorrow is expressed for the lamented dead. No allusion is made to the maimed and wounded. No sympathy is tendered to the sorrowing widow and to the helpless orphan made during the progress of this war, which could have been avoided by honorable compromise, if the President and his friends had chosen so to do.

Sir, it is a remarkable document. It is an extraordinary message, when we come to think of its sum and substance. To feed, clothe, buy and colonize the negro we are to tax and mortgage the white man and his children. The white race is to be burdened to the earth for the benefit of the black race.

A friend of mine from New England the other day made a mathematical analysis of the message. He said, one from one and naught remains. Naught from naught and the message is the result. (Laughter.)

So far as it relates to the white race that mathematical calculation is right. So far as it relates to the negro, or in the Court language of the President, the "free American of African descent," rivers of blood and countless millions of treasure are not enough for his benefit and advantage.

Now, sir, when our people have anxiously looked to the message from the President of the United States to learn what they have to hope of a restored Union, and a return of the blessings of peace once more to their firesides, by inference we learn, if not directly, that if we will carry out all the President's plans; if we will carry out his schemes, thirty-seven years from now the people may again behold the restoration of the Union and the return of peace. True, the message states at the end of those thirty-seven years but few of us will then be living to enjoy the blessings we once enjoyed in this now distracted and divided country.

But, Mr. Chairman, there are a few passages in the message so extraordinary, so wonderful, that they require at least a passing notice. There has been, and still is a great anxiety felt and expressed by our people that this negro population shall not interfere with them—that it shall not jostle them in the occupations they have heretofore pursued in the various industrial pursuits of life in the great fertile regions of the West. The President, on that head, uses the following language:

"And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor, by being free, than by remaining slaves?—If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it."

Now, sir, I will not do logic the violence to say that that is an argument. He tells our people, those who supported him because they believed he and his party intended to keep the non-slaveholding States and all the Territories of the Union for the sole occupation of the white race, if you do not like my plan of disposing of this black race; if you fear from their introduction among you, that their labor will be brought into competition with that of your own, all you have to do to avoid this competition is to quietly leave your present fields of labor,

homes to which, perhaps, you may be attached, and the graves of your kindred, and migrate Southward, and occupy the places made vacant by the exodus of what His Excellency terms the "free Americans of African descent." This is the sum and substance of it.

But, for the sake of argument, admit, if you choose, that all the plans of the President touching emancipation and colonization of the negro were to-day successfully carried out, what would it accomplish in the great work of restoring the Union? Nothing—worse than nothing.

The President recommends in his annual message three propositions to amend the Constitution of the United States. I will not trouble the committee with reading them; every gentleman here is familiar with the articles he proposes to adopt for amendments. The first, second and third are for the benefit of the negro. The people are sick and tired of this eternal talk upon the negro, and they have expressed that disgust unmistakably in the recent elections. The President's proposed amendments, as a whole, or either of them, could not receive the suffrages of a majority of the people of more than two States of this Union.

While upon this subject, I desire to call the attention of the committee to a single feature in relation to these amendments.—In the message he recommends an amendment to the Constitution as follows:

"ART. — Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places within the United States."

In this recommendation he seeks to give power to do what he claims he has the power to do without it; and by this recommendation he admits he has been exercising unauthorized and illegal authority. Is not this in itself an admission that the Constitution, unamended, grants no power to Congress or the Executive to appropriate or use the money of the people for any purposes contemplated in this amendment? He calls upon us to compromise. What compromise is that? For whom does he propose a compromise? What for? In order that you may have more power to advance the negro.—That is all there is of it, and there is nothing less of it. He tells us there are differences of opinion among the friends of the Union "in regard to slavery and the African race among us." He says to all of those who differ with him, surrender your convictions and come to my plan—and he calls that compromise! Compromise! Yes, I trust in God the day is not far distant when the people of this country will compromise and save the Constitution and the Union for the white people, and not for the black people. Our people are for no other compromise than that.

There are other portions of the message upon which I should like to bestow some attention, but I will forbear to do so now. For I desire to call the attention of the committee to another proposition of the President connected with this subject.

The proclamation of the 22d of September last, issued by the President, took the country by surprise, and no one of the citizens more than myself. I had fondly hoped and been anxious that the President of the United States should so conduct himself in the high office as Chief Magistrate, that I could lend him my support. I have been driven, with thousands of others, into opposition to the policy contained in that proclamation, for reasons which must commend themselves to every reflecting man sincerely desirous of terminating this war and suppressing the rebellion.

Mr. Lincoln, on the 4th of March, 1861, on the east portico of this Capitol, took a vow, which he said was registered in Heaven, to support the Constitution of the United States. In his inaugural address, delivered on that occasion, he said he had no lawful authority or inclination to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. In his proclamation of the 22d of September last, he assumes that he has power to forever free "all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States," thus violating the pledge so solemnly made in his inaugural address.

If the object of the proclamation was not to aid the rebellion, its effect was, it has strengthened the rebellion by driving into

their army every person in the South that it was possible to drive there. Was its intent to affect those alone in rebellion?—Clearly not. The slaves of every man in a rebellious State were to be free. The loyal man owning twenty slaves and the man in the rebel army owning a like number, were, by that proclamation, to be affected precisely the same. The object of the proclamation was to benefit the negro, not to restore the Government or preserve the Constitution. It was nothing more, nothing less. It goes a bow shot beyond anything done by this House at the last session of Congress.

But again. If the proclamation is to be carried into effect, the war must continue until every slave is free. If every rebel should lay down his arms on the 2d day of January next, or any subsequent day, and submit himself to the laws and Constitution of the United States, the war would still have to go on unless the slaves were all free, for the proclamation declares that "the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities therein, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons." It strengthens the arm of the rebellion and postpones the time of restoring peace to this country, by the declaration of the purpose for which the Executive power shall be used. In what respect has our cause—the cause of the Union—been advanced? Up to that time, throughout the great North-west, you had but to call for volunteers and they rushed to the army. Since then, you have had no volunteering. Prior to that time it was not necessary, as the Secretary of War—as I am told, for have not read his report—now declares it is necessary, to have Provost Marshals in every county to arrest deserters from the army.

We are informed that but a few days before the issuing of this proclamation the President himself declared, in a conference with some gentlemen who were urging him to this step, that it would not only be wholly ineffectual in the object sought, but would directly weaken us in the border States, but significantly added that it might increase our strength in the North. I pause here to inquire where that additional strength in the North was to be obtained; not certainly from the Democratic element in the North. If additional vigor was infused into the service, it must come from some other quarter which until then had not heartily sustained the policy of the Administration. I need not particularize what class of individuals were to be thus induced to lend their support—the country well knows the baleful influences of this class, and the ends they seek to accomplish.

But this is not all. The record of the military operations show to day almost conclusively what the country had for some considerable time suspected; that success in a military point of view was not so much the object sought as the bringing about a condition of things when a proclamation of this sort could be urged as the only means of securing to us success.

Some of the reasons are now before the public why McClellan did not capture Richmond. At the last session of Congress I commented on the fact that the armies of the Potomac, instead of being massed, were divided into five corps, and each corps under an independent commander—no two of them co-operating together—thus enabling a mass corps of rebels under Jackson to defeat three of them, and to unite before Richmond in repulsing McClellan. I will not now repeat what I then said. I refer to the fact as a link in the chain of evidence which I shall to day adduce.

There was, during the whole time McClellan was at the head of the army, continual demands that he should advance upon Richmond. The class of persons who raised this outcry were the persons who favored emancipation. This clamor forced from McClellan his plan of campaign, as we are told by the Prince de Joinville, which the rebels learned in a few days after it was known in Washington. Of course they prepared to meet it. McClellan moved forward from Fortress Monroe with over one hundred thousand men. He approached the position of the rebels under Magruder, expecting McDowell to go by another route to cut off the retreat, when they were driven back; McDowell never reached nor started for the point that he was to occupy. The rebels were defeated and driven back; instead of their retreat being cut off, the road

to Richmond was open to them. If they had been assailed by McDowell on their retreat, their capture or destruction was certain, and the march of our army to Richmond would have been unobstructed, and its capture beyond all doubt. The rebellion could not have continued sixty days. This opportunity was lost. And why and by whom? Not by McClellan.

The Prince de Joinville tells us that McClellan was reinforced by Franklin's division while on the Peninsula, and that was all of McDowell's forces that ever came to him. The valor and endurance of our troops overcame all obstacles, and drove back the enemy to the entrenchments around his Capital. McClellan has no information from Washington as to the position of the troops around Washington, doing nothing, protecting nothing, but from rumors—camp rumors—learns that McDowell's forces are at Fredericksburg, and to the front. Porter's corps, from the right wing of the army, is sent to open communication with McDowell, if possible. Porter drives the enemy from Mechanicsville, and learns that McDowell's advance is only fifteen miles distant. The news of the fact gives great joy to the army. Forty thousand additional troops are to aid in the capture of Richmond. Its fall is certain. An order comes from Washington, and McDowell withdraws his forces, blowing up the bridges as he retreats. McClellan is overwhelmed by superior numbers, and forced to retire, fighting as no retreating army ever fought before.

Thus we see that twice the rebel Capital is saved from falling into our hands, not by any skill or courage of its defenders, but by some unexplained acts of our own rulers.—I repeat that the fall of Richmond, the defeat of the rebel army, would have been the end of the rebellion.

The reasons for the movement of the army under McClellan from the James river, so as to unite it with the one near Washington, are before the country, and need no comment from me. The correspondence between Generals Halleck and McClellan vindicates the one and condemns the other.

When Pope's army retires to Washington before the army of Lee, let loose from their prison in Richmond by the removal of McClellan from the James river; when the Capital is threatened, Maryland invaded, and Pennsylvania menaced, McClellan is again called to assume command, and drive the insolent foe across the Potomac. He reorganizes the disordered battalions, brings order out of confusion, marches a large army over one hundred miles, and in less than twenty days fights two battles, wins them both, and drives the rebels across the Potomac; relieves the Capital and gives courage to our army. Things being in this position, on the 22d of September the President issues his proclamation to free the negro, and follows it up by the one of the 24th, to make slaves of white men. McClellan refused or failed to indorse either of them in his order to the army, and then his removal was decided upon. His competency to command had nothing to do with his removal. He had vindicated that. The idea of those people seems to be that proclamations are all that is necessary to make war successful. They issue proclamations to free the negro, and call that a vigorous prosecution of the war.

The charge that McClellan failed to relieve Harper's Ferry, is a mere pretext, got up to order by a commission of lineal descendants of Justice Shallow, and they, like their ancestors, have written themselves down asses. Their finding has but to be read to be condemned. The learned commission find Col. Ford censurable, because he surrendered Maryland Heights after he was relieved; and the same commission censured McClellan because he did not relieve that point. Here is their finding:

"The General-in-Chief also testifies that, in his opinion, General McClellan could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the commission fully concurs.
"By reference to the evidence, it will be seen that at the very moment Col. Ford abandoned Maryland Heights, his little army was in reality relieved by General Franklin's and Sumner's corps, at Crampton's Gap, within seven miles of his position."

Truth is consistent, falsehood and error are inconsistent. The finding of the commission is of the latter character. The commission gives facts and dates which show